

**TODD COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Todd	Vascular Plants	<i>Amianthium musciticum</i>	Fly Poison	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Sandy soil, lowlands, bogs and open woods. in KY, reported from pine-oak woods and sandstone outcrops.								
Todd	Vascular Plants	<i>Baptisia australis</i> var. <i>minor</i>	Blue Wild Indigo	S /	G5T5 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
		GLADES, BARRENS, OPEN WOODLANDS, PRAIRIES, OAK SAVANNAS OR AREAS THAT WERE FORMERLY SUCH COMMUNITIES (WEAKLEY 1998); IN KY, PRAIRIE PATCHES.								
Todd	Vascular Plants	<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	Yellow Wild Indigo	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Sandhills, pine flatwoods, xeric woodlands, ridges, woodland edges, and roadbanks (Weakley 1998).								
Todd	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex alata</i>	Broadwing Sedge	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Generally known from wet soil mostly near the coast (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); marshes (KY)								
Todd	Vascular Plants	<i>Dodecatheon frenchii</i>	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		OCCURS ON OR UNDER SHADED CLIFFS, SUCH AS SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES, SOUTH OF THE GLACIAL BOUNDARY (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991).								
Todd	Vascular Plants	<i>Gentiana puberulenta</i>	Prairie Gentian	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		Dry calcareous prairies (cedar glades), barrens and sandy ridges.								
Todd	Vascular Plants	<i>Leavenworthia torulosa</i>	Necklace Gladecress	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Limestone glades and other thin-soil areas where limestone bedrock is at or near surface, holding water in spring.								
Todd	Vascular Plants	<i>Oenothera linifolia</i>	Thread-leaf Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Rock ledges and sandy barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); prairies, and dry slopes; in KY, on thin limestone soil in open fields and barrens.								
Todd	Vascular Plants	<i>Perideridia americana</i>	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.								
Todd	Vascular Plants	<i>Trifolium reflexum</i>	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.								
Todd	Gastropods	<i>Rabdotus dealbatus</i>	Whitewashed Rabdotus	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		A CALCIPHILE AND IS FOUND CRAWLING ON THE GROUND OR ON LOW VEGETATION IN WET WEATHER (HUBRICHT 1985).								
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.								
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Obovaria retusa</i>	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERY 1976).								
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pegias fabula</i>	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).								
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Ptychobranchus subtentum</i>	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / C	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species to be ubiquitous in Little South Fork riffles 10-25 cm deep in all but the swiftest current.								

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						E	H	F	X	U
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Toxolasma lividus</i>	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
		SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERY 1976, LAURITSEN 1987). PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED ITS OCCURRENCE ON MUD BUT RELATED THAT SAND OR FINE GRAVEL BEDS IN SHALLOW RUNNING WATER WAS THE PREFERRED HABITAT.								
Todd	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa vanuxemensis</i>	Mountain Creekshell	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	1	0	0
		INHABITS SAND TO HETEROGENOUS MIXTURES IN AND ADJACENT TO SHALLOW RIFFLES AND SHOALS IN SLOW TO FAST CURRENT OF SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Todd	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma tecumsehi</i>	Shawnee Darter	S / SOMC	G1 / S3	1	4	0	0	0
		Gravel/cobble riffles in relatively small streams.								
Todd	Fishes	<i>Ichthyomyzon castaneus</i>	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritus (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lantaigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).								
Todd	Fishes	<i>Lepomis miniatus</i>	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		OCCURS IN WELL-VEGETATED SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, BOTTOMLAND LAKES, AND LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Todd	Amphibians	<i>Hyla gratiosa</i>	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	4	1	0	0	0
		IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES IS KNOWN FROM SWAMPS AND SINKHOLE PONDS, SOME OF WHICH ARE SITUATED IN PASTURES, HAYFIELDS, AND AGRICULTURAL CROP FIELDS.								
Todd	Reptiles	<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus</i>	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		THIS TERRESTRIAL LIZARD INHABITS GRASSY FIELDS, BRUSHY AREAS, OPEN WOODLANDS, AND SEEMS TO PREFER DRIER, UPLAND SITES. LIKELY OCCURRED IN NATIVE GRASSLANDS, AND REMAINS MOST COMMON IN BARRENS TYPE VEGETATION.								
Todd	Breeding Birds	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID RE- GIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEM- PERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS								
Todd	Communities	<i>Calcareous mesophytic forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
Todd	Communities	<i>Limestone prairie</i>		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0